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ESSAY

On the INTERNAL USE of

THORN-APPLE, HENBANE, and MONKSHOOD;

Which are ſhewn to be ſafe and efficacious REMEDIES, in the CURE of many obſtinate DISEASES.

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1. Ant. Störck Libellus de usu interno Stramonii, Hyoscyami, Aconiti. Vienna, 1762.
2. Ant. Störck Libellus de usu interno Cicutæ. Vienna, 1761.

*** Tranflations of the above are lately published.

3. B. S. Albini de Sceleto Humano, 4to. Leide, 1762.
4. Halleri Elementa Physiologiæ, Tom. IV. 1762.
5. Allioni Rariorum Pedemontii Stirpium Specimen, cum multis Fig. 4to. Turin, 1755.
6. —— de Miliarum Origine, Progressu, Natura, et Curatione, 8vo. Turin, 1758.
7. Boerhaave de Morbis Nervorum, 2 Vol. 12mo. 1761.
8. Van Swieten Maladies des Armees, 12mo. 1762.
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12. Puzos Traité des Accouchemens, 4to. 1760.
13. Lietaud Precis de la Medicine, 8vo. 1763.

PREFACE.

IT is a troubleſome thing to be afflicted with diſeaſes; but the ſick eaſily bear that trouble, while there is any hope of a cure.

But while they find no relief, after the uſe of many medicines, but grow rather worſe, the diſorder often becomes more cruel than death itſelf.

For the ſick, who are afflicted with ſuch continued miſery, hourly pray for an end of their lives.

The pains then beſtowed upon the cure of ſuch grievous diſeaſes, and on diſcovering new and efficacious remedies, is highly uſeful to mankind.

For this purpoſe the plants called Poiſonous promiſe much.

That is plainly demonſtrated by the experiments on THORN-APPLE, HENBANE, and ACONITE, or MONKSHOOD, related in theſe few pages.

But

But I would not be ſuppoſed to think, that the ſpecific virtue of theſe plants is certainly determined by theſe few trials; for I was ſtill very much employed in learning, firſt, how they might be given with ſafety; and then to point out, in what diſeaſes they are proper.

In the mean time I am well aſſured, that, whoever follows my method in making the trial, will hurt none, and may benefit many.

CHAP. I.

Of THORN-APPLE.

AS my ſtation at Court, two years ago, required that I ſhould ſpend the ſummer at *Hetzendorf*, and take care of the Imperial Family reſiding at that place, I very often, on a morning or evening, walked out to the neighbouring fields, in ſearch of plants which grow in thoſe places.

I conſidered not ſo much their botanical characters, as barely, what uſe, each plant I knew, might be of; what diſtemper it might be adminiſtered in by Phyſicians, and what effects it had produced.

I for the moſt part met with ſuch plants as are extremely well known, and generally uſed in medicine, and approved of by a long experience, and an immemorial practice.

But in the months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, I obſerved about the Imperial Garden at *Hetzendorf*, and in the neighbourhood of *Schonbrun*, *Pentzing*, and *Hietzing*, great plenty of *Thorn-apple* growing, and thriving well.

Stramonium * is the officinal name of this plant; its botanical names are, *Datura pericarpiis ſpinoſis, erectis, ovatis*; Linn. Species Plant. p. 179.

Solanum fœtidum, pomo ſpinoſo oblongo, flore albo infundibuliformi. C. Bauhin. Pin. p. 168.

I well know, that this plant is altogether diſuſed in Phyſick, and deſcribed by Authors, as highly noxious both to man and beaſt.

* In German, called *Stech-Apfel*,
In French, *Pomme épineuſe*.
In Engliſh, *Thorn-Apple*.
Datura offic.
Datura fructu ſpinoſo erecto, calyce pentagono.
Solanum maniacum, DIOSC. COLUM.

But at the ſame time, I am not unacquainted with what was heretofore written concerning the uſe of Hemlock, as being unanimouſly pronounced a plant of a highly deleterious quality.

All which was afterwards found, and proved by repeated trials, to be falſe and groundleſs.

For, a medicine is procured from it, which is adminiſtered with ſafety to patients, and very often found effectual.

After I had frequently revolved theſe things in my own mind, I at length determined to gather ſome *Thorn-apple*, and to bring it to a medical teſt.

I was in the firſt place to try, whether what Botaniſts had written about this plant, could be depended on.

In ſome of whom we read, that *if it is but ſmelt to, it intoxicates.*

The experiment was therefore of a dangerous nature: but this did not at all daunt me; I boldly proceeded.

On the twenty-third of *June*, 1760, I went out very early on a morning, faſting, in ſearch of this plant, and I gathered a great deal of it.

I ſtrongly rubbed the leaves and ſtalk between my fingers, and often ſmelled to them: I indeed perceived a rank, diſagreeable, nauſeous ſmell, but obſerved nothing intoxicating, or inebriating.

This gave me great pleaſure, and emboldened me to go on with the experiment.

On the third day after, I cauſed a large quantity of this plant to be brought to me.

And I ſhred it ſmall myſelf (throwing away only the root,) then beat it in a marble mortar, and expreſſed the juice.

I was ſenſible of no diſorder from it; as little was my ſervant, who aſſiſted me, tho' I often and earneſtly aſked him.

After I had done, I made a hearty ſupper, ſlept ſound all that night, in the ſame room in which all this was done, with the windows ſhut.

On waking in the morning, I perceived an uncommon, dull, heavy pain in my head: in other reſpects I was briſk, calm, and fit for buſineſs.

After breakfaſt, this dull, heavy pain in my head, went alſo off.

From the ſhred plant I expreſſed eight pounds of juice, which I evaporated to the conſiſtence of an extract, on a ſlow fire, in a glazed earthen veſſel, often ſtirring with a wooden ſpatula, to prevent its burning.

A very diſagreeable vapour aroſe from it, but without cauſing any diſorder in my head, or my ſervant's, who was employed with me in the operation.

The extract coagulated in a cool place, to a black, friable maſs, which ſparkled with innumerable oblong, ſaline ſpiculæ.

I laid a grain and a half of this maſs on my tongue, and on perceiving no diſorder by it, I ſtrongly preſſed it againſt the roof of my mouth, and by often rolling it about with my tongue, at laſt diſſolved it.

I then perceived ſo diſagreeable and nauſeous a taſte, that I ſhould have directly thrown it out, had not my fondneſs to go on with the experiment, reſtrained me.

When diſſolved, I at length ſwallowed it down.

For a quarter of an hour after, a diſagreeable rank taſte remained in my mouth, which gradually went off, of itſelf.

After taking it down, I neither ate, nor drank, for three whole hours, in order to obſerve the iſſue.

But notwithſtanding all my attention, I felt nothing extraordinary; I was as well that day as ever; without either my memory or judgment being in the leaſt diſordered, or affected.

This circumſtance gave me very great pleaſure.

I own, indeed, at firſt I was apprehenſive, leſt what Authors have remarked concerning this plant, ſhould happen to be my own caſe.

For, loſs of judgment appears a more grievous calamity to me than death itſelf.

But after making the firſt experiment on myſelf, and perceiving no manner of diſorder, either on that day, or on the following days, I concluded, that extract of *Thorn-apple* might be ſafely adminiſtred to patients in a ſmall doſe.

We happened at that time to have to do with a diſorder, or caſe, wherein it might be ſuppoſed to anſwer; and patients, to whom it might prove of ſervice.

I then again conſulted both ancient and modern Writers; but to no purpoſe. For all of them unanimouſly write, that *Thorn-apple* diſorders the mind, cauſes madneſs, deſtroys our ideas and memory, and occaſions convulſions.

Theſe are all very bad effects, and which diſſuaded me from the internal uſe of *Thorn-apple*.

However, I thence formed the following query: *If* Thorn-apple, *by diſordering the mind, cauſes madneſs in ſound perſons; may we not try, whether by diſturbing and changing the ideas and common ſenſory, it might not bring the inſane, and perſons bereft of their reaſon, to ſanity or ſoundneſs of mind; and by a contrary motion remove convulſions in the convulſed?*

This notion was, indeed, far-fetched, yet it was not without ſome good ſucceſs.

The experiments, or caſes, are as follow:

CASE I.

A Girl, of twelve years old, was diſordered in her mind for two months; anſwered confuſedly when aſked any queſtion, and what words ſhe uttered ſhe could not perfectly articulate.

She was ſullen and refractory, and neither by fair nor by foul means could be brought to her duty.

The medicines that were tried proved ineffectual; half a grain, therefore, of extract of *Thorn-apple* was adminiſtered in the morning (in the form of a pill,) and repeated at night in the ſame doſe, drinking upon it each time a ſmall cup-full of veal-broth, or an infuſion of tea.

For

For fourteen days no alteration was obſerved in the patient by the uſe of this extract.

But after the third week ſhe began to be leſs ſullen, returned more pertinent anſwers, and ſpoke diſtinctly enough.

In two months time, always continuing the uſe of the ſame medicine, but increaſing its doſe (as ſhe took for the ſecond month the pill of half a grain thrice a day,) ſhe began to reaſon extremely well, and ſaid her morning and evening prayers (which before ſhe could not) with a clear and diſtinct voice, gained a good memory, and gradually recovered her underſtanding.

From theſe circumſtances I came to be convinced, that extract of *Thorn-apple* may with ſafety be adminiſtered, and for a long time with good effect.

CASE II.

A Woman of about forty, having for two years been afflicted with a *vertigo*, could find no relief by any medicines.

She came gradually to be diſordered in her mind, and a degree of madneſs accompanied her vertigo.

She was then carried to our hoſpital.

The medicines that were preſcribed gave her no manner of relief.

She began to be raving and furious, roſe up out of bed in the night, and by her bawling diſturbed and frightened the other patients, ſome of whom ſhe would forcibly pull out of bed.

In this condition I adminiſtered to her, morning and evening, half a grain of extract of *Thorn-apple*.

The firſt day ſhe directly became more compoſed, but in the night turned as furious as ever.

The third day I gave her one grain of the extract in the morning, and another at night.

All the ſymptoms became thereby milder.

The patient bawled out, indeed, in the night, but did not riſe out of bed, and ſoon after fell aſleep again.

On

On the fourth ſhe began to give more pertinent anſwers, but ſoon fell again into her old raving fits.

Her days and nights were then calm and quiet enough.

On the eighth I gave her, thrice a day, one grain of extract of *Thorn-apple*.

This doſe was continued till the fourth week; at this time all her fury was laid, her madneſs went off, her ſound mind, ſpeech, and judgment returned, and ſhe ſlept the whole night as ſound as her fellow patients.

She gave very pertinent anſwers, ate heartily, and even to a degree of voracity; her ſtrength was good, and ſhe walked about the room and abroad in the open air.

Yet the vertigo frequently and ſuddenly returned upon her, as it had done before ſhe uſed this medicine, and at times with ſuch violence as to make her fall down as in an apoplectic fit: ſhe, however, always retained preſence of mind.

It was enough for my purpoſe that extract of *Thorn-apple* cured madneſs; and upon obſerving that the vertigo was not thereby removed, I forbore its farther uſe.

I again tried ſeveral things in order to remove the vertigo, but to no purpoſe.

She lived five months in all in the hoſpital; all her functions of mind were good and ſound, but the vertigo turned gradually ſtronger, and the fits of it became more frequent.

If the patient ſat upright in bed ſhe was free of her diſorder; bur if ſhe lay with her head a little lower, or moved her body, directly a dimneſs, vertigo, and anxiety, came upon her.

Her ſtrength gradually diminiſhed, and at length a true apoplexy and ſudden death ſucceeded.

After diſſecting her, we found all the veins of the brain varicoſe; the *ſinus falciformis*, in its anterior part, for an inch and a half in length, turned bony; the two anterior ventricles of the brain preternaturally diſtended, and replete with many *hydatides* of different ſizes and ſhapes.

All

All the viſcera in the reſt of the body were in a very ſound ſtate.

From theſe diſcoveries, made after her death, it appears, that the vertigo of this patient was an incurable diſeaſe.

For what Phyſician, did he ever ſo well know the true cauſe of this diſorder, could pretend to remove the *hydatides*, or reſtore the bony ſinus to its natural ſoftneſs?

It ſufficeth, that by the uſe of *Thorn-apple* her rage was laid, and her madneſs cured, and that it produced no bad ſymptom.

CASE III.

A Peaſant, of thirty-two years, was from a child ſo violently afflicted with frightful convulſions, and a true epilepſy, every third or fourth week, that after every fit he remained weak, out of his mind, and mad for ſeveral days together.

He happened to be ſeized with an acute putrid fever, and then he was brought to our hoſpital.

After being fourteen days in the hoſpital, he began to grow better.

At the end of the third week, as he wanted to quit the hoſpital, he was ſeized with a convulſion, and a violent fit of an epilepſy, which held him for three hours.

After the fit was over, he had a delirium with a fever, and his ſtrength was quite gone.

I adminiſtred the following emulſion:

Take camphire fifteen grains, melon-ſeeds and ſweet almonds an ounce and a half of each; make an emulſion with a decoction of barley; to two pounds of which, after ſtraining, add ſyrup of diacodium and ſyrup of mint, of each one ounce: mix, and let the patient take every other hour two ſpoonfuls.

In twenty-four hours he recovered his ſtrength, and ſat upright in bed, and had no longer any tremor in his hands; but yet the delirium was not gone off.

On the third day he turned voracious, and would violently

violently ſnatch the food from the other patients, and very greedily devour what was given him.

A degree of rage alternately accompanied the delirium.

On the fourth, in the morning, I began to give him a pill (of one grain) of extract of *Thorn-apple*, which I repeated at night.

He had a quiet night.

On the fifth no rage was obſervable, but yet he was ſtill quite out of his ſenſes, nor did he give any pertinent anſwers.

However, he was tractable in every reſpect, neither did he ſo greedily devour what was offered him, nor were his looks any longer ſo wild and frantick.

On the 6th, I continued the ſame doſe, and the ſymptoms in like manner were the ſame.

The ſame thing was obſervable on the ſeventh day.

Neither was there any alteration on the eighth day.

On the ninth I gave, at three different times, one pill of one grain.

This day the patient was very compoſed, and in the afternoon ſlept ſeveral hours.

His mind was ſtill diſordered; yet he ſlept very well and ſound every night.

On the tenth, he often anſwered pertinently, and complained of being hungry.

On the eleventh, he walked about the room, and talked with the other patients, but continuing to ſpeak for ſome time, he was again diſordered in his mind, and ſpoke impertinently; but a little after, he owned he was in the wrong, and then he corrected himſelf, and began to talk rationally.

On the twelfth, ſcarce any thing amiſs was obſervable.

On the thirteenth, he was extremely well, and ſaid, that his head was never ſo free, and his mind never ſo calm and clear; that almoſt all his life long he was in a languiſhing ſtate, but now there was an univerſal change wrought in him, and he was vigorous and active.

I kept him ſtill in the hoſpital, that I might ſee, whether the fit would return at the due time.

In

In the mean time I preſcribed three pills a day, and the diet of a perſon in health.

He had every day a natural ſtool, but diſcharged a copious, pale urine.

All the functions of his mind were free and ſound, his ſtrength entire and good, and all his muſcles brawny.

About the beginning of the fourth week, all of a ſudden, he was unexpectedly ſeized with an epileptic fit.

But it was ſlight, and laſted not above a quarter of an hour.

Nor did the patient loſe ſtrength thereby, neither was he diſcompoſed in his mind.

This gave me great ſatisfaction, and I made him continue the uſe of the ſame pills in the ſame doſe.

In a few days, finding himſelf extremely well, he begged, I might give him a good many of theſe pills, to take at home; with a promiſe, directly to return to me, if he found but the leaſt diſorder.

But from that time forth I ſaw him no more.

As he experienced the good effects of theſe pills, it is probable he would have returned again to the hoſpital, had his diſorder recurred upon him.

CASE IV.

A Girl of nine years, was for four weeks afflicted ſeveral times in a day with a very ſtrong convulſion of her whole body.

The moſt ſkilful Phyſicians exerted all their art to the utmoſt, to relieve this poor girl.

And yet the diſorder by no means abated.

I adviſed to give, morning and evening, half a grain of extract of *Thorn-apple*.

The convulſions were thereby heightened.

Next day half a grain was again adminiſtred in the morning, and as much at night; but the diſorder was the more exaſperated.

And then the uſe of the extract was intermitted for ſome days, and at length reſumed again; but the former ſymptoms recurred.

Wherefore it was neceſſary to forbear the uſe of this medicine, and to have recourſe to others for this patient.

CASE V.

A Young man, of about twenty, was for ſeveral years afflicted with a moſt dreadful epilepſy.

He knew not the cauſe of his diſorder.

He was uſually taken ſuddenly with a fit, four, five, ſix, or ſeven times a day, which always laſted for half an hour and above.

His ſtrength was thereby weakened, his mind ſtupified, his whole countenance ſad and melancholy.

No medicine afforded him hitherto any relief.

I therefore gave him thrice a day half a grain of extract of *Thorn-apple*.

The patient continued the uſe of this doſe for four days, but he obſerved no alteration by it.

I then gave thrice a day a full grain.

By which the fits came to be leſs frequent, more mild and ſhort.

His mind came ſenſibly to be more compoſed, his countenance more chearful, and his ſpeech more free, which before was attended with difficulty and impediment.

On the twentieth day, I gave four grains.

And then the diſtemper became ſo mild, that only a ſlight fit or two a day were obſervable.

His ſtrength encreaſed, and all his melancholy gradually diſappeared.

On the thirtieth, I gave five grains.

On the thirty-firſt, only two ſlight fits were perceivable.

On the thirty-ſecond and thirty-third, the patient was quite free.

On the thirty-fourth, he had three fits, and much more violently than on the thirty-firſt.

On the thirty-fifth and thirty-ſixth, the patient found himſelf well, had an appetite, was chearful.

On the thirty-ſeventh, he was twice ſtrongly convulſed.

On the thirty-eighth, three ſlight fits were obſervable, which laſted only for a moment, without diſordering the mind.

But, in the *preceding* fits, the memory and all ſenſation were aboliſhed.

On

On the thirty-ninth, the patient was free. The ſame day I gave him ſix grains of extract of *Thorn-apple*.

This doſe I ſtill continued for a whole month longer, and the patient was almoſt cured; but then the medicine happened to be out, and it was the winter ſeaſon, in which none could be prepared.

Whence the experiment, which hitherto anſwered ſo very well, was neceſſarily broke off.

I adviſed his taking in the mean time other medicines: but as I could not ſupply him with any more of theſe pills, he refuſed taking any others.

CHAP. II.

Of HENBANE*.

THIS plant has a thick, rugoſe, multifidous root, dark-coloured without, and white within; it has ſoft, large, downy, fetid leaves; its ſtalks are two cubits high, thick, branchy, and beſet with a thick down; its flowers are monopetalous, divided into five obtuſe ſegments of a yellowiſh colour, with ſome purple veins intermixed, &c. It grows about villages, and on the high-ways.

But yet moſt authors forbid the internal uſe of it.

There are ſome compoſitions in the Diſpenſatory, in which the extract of this herb is an ingredient.

But ſo ſmall a portion goes to a doſe, that it can have no manner of effect.

I therefore reſolved to try what the extract alone would produce in the human body.

I inſpiſſated the juice, expreſſed from the freſh plant (without the root,) to the conſiſtence of an extract, over a gentle fire.

* In German, *Doll kraut*.
In French, *de la Hanebane*.
Hyoſciamus *Offic*.
Hyoſciamus foliis amplexicaulibus.
Hyoſciamus MATH. omnium.
Hyoſciamus niger, S. Apollinaris herba. Altercum Arabum. LOB.

I made the firſt experiment on a middling dog, by putting down his throat a bolus of ten grains of this extract.

I obſerved no manner of alteration in the dog; he ran about briſkly, and ſwallowed with a good appetite what was given him.

On the third day I gave the ſame dog twenty grains with a piece of fleſh.

And neither did any ſymptom appear from it.

On the ſixth I forced down the ſtomach of the ſame dog two drachms of this extract.

He turned timorous for a few minutes, and then lapped a great deal of water, and ſwallowed the fleſh that was thrown him.

In about half an hour he fell into a languor, kept his eyes open, and his pupil very much dilated; he ſtaggered as he walked, ſtumbled againſt every thing in his way, and almoſt loſt his ſight.

Then he laid himſelf to ſleep.

He ſhewed anxiety in his ſleep, and the pit of the ſtomach was very often violently drawn in.

In about two hours he began to caſt up all he had ſwallowed, and when he ſtood he trembled, and was very weak.

After vomiting three times, he had five ſtools.

The fæces were liquid, duſkiſh, in great quantity, and very fetid.

His eyes continued immoveable, and the pupil very much dilated, and his ſight ſeemed to be almoſt gone.

Then the dog began to ſleep again, the ſpaſms about the pit of the ſtomach abated, and gradually ceaſed altogether.

He ſlept for four hours, and lay very ſtill, nor did his limbs quiver as they uſed to do a little before.

After ſleeping, his eyes came to their natural ſtate, and he could very well diſtinguiſh objects by ſight; his ſtrength was good; he was briſk, and ſwallowed bread and fleſh with a good appetite.

I ſtill kept this dog for ſeveral weeks longer, in all which time he was healthy, watchful, and briſk.

From

From this I ſaw, that extract of *Henbane*, given in a ſmall doſe, cannot be noxious, but given in a large quantity, may cauſe diſorders and anxieties.

I therefore took every day, in the morning faſting, for a week, one grain.

I found myſelf as well as ever, and ſound, and never obſerved any alteration in my ſight.

For this ſymptom in the dog raiſed a ſuſpicion in me.

But in the days on which I took it, I had a more open belly, and a far better appetite.

After making the trial for a week without any detriment, I imagined it might be adminiſtered to patients.

But yet only in thoſe caſes in which other medicines ſhould prove of no ſervice.

In a ſhort time the following caſe offered.

CASE I.

A Woman, of thirty-ſeven years of age, had for more than a year been almoſt daily afflicted with fearful convulſions.

But theſe convulſions were by no means all over her body, but wandering, at one time taking the breaſt, then the belly, again the feet, and then the arms, *&c.*

The patient ſuffered great pain, her ſtrength and appetite were almoſt quite gone, nor could ſhe ever ſleep; at times ſhe threw up a great deal of bile of an eruginous caſt.

And while the convulſions ſeized the lower belly, the ſphincter of the anus was ſo ſtrongly contracted, that a clyſter-pipe could on no account be introduced; and then ſhe had a ſtrangury, attended with a continual and highly painful teneſmus.

Medicines, recommended both by ancients and moderns, and proved by numerous experiments to be good in convulſions, were without any efficacy on this patient.

Opium alone, and that in a large doſe, abated the paroxyſms, lulled the pains, and at length ſtilled the convulſive motions of the nerves, but yet prevented not a ſpeedy return; beſides, it brought on coſtiveneſs, and that to a degree that clyſters could bring nothing away.

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The known medicines being therefore employed in vain on this patient, I adminiſtered extract of *Henbane*.

The patient took one grain in the morning, a ſecond an hour before dinner, and a third at night.

In four days time ſhe obſerved her appetite to return, her belly more open, and the paroxyſms no longer to rage with that violence.

I therefore increaſed the doſe, and exhibited thrice a day two grains of extract of *Henbane*.

After which ſhe was free for ſeven days from any convulſion, had an appetite, and plentiful ſtools, of a proper conſiſtence, with quiet and refreſhing ſleep.

On the 8th day ſhe had ſlight twitchings in her belly and feet, but they were ſoon ſuppreſſed by opium.

I then gave nine grains a day of this extract, by which the belly was quite open, and the appetite in a tolerable good ſtate.

I continued this doſe for two months, and as no ſign of convulſion appeared, I forbore its further uſe.

CASE II.

A Young woman of twenty-four had for five weeks a convulſive tremor in her right foot, and therefore could neither lie ſtill, nor ſit, much leſs walk.

After trying ſeveral remedies, I at length gave, morning and evening, one grain of extract of *Henbane*.

On the fifth day, I began to give thrice a day one grain.

And in a few days the tremor abated, and in three weeks time the diſorder went quite off.

The patient, by uſing the pills, had daily copious ſtools; but before, only once in two or three days, ſtools of a hard conſiſtence, which ſhe diſcharged with much ſtraining.

There was alſo obſerved a change of colour in her urine, which had always before been limpid, watry, and inodorous; but by uſing the pills, turned of its natural colour; or ſometimes from red to duſkiſh, and then a thick, fizy cloud ſettled to the bottom of the pot.

But what deſerves attention, is, that this patient always

ways in half an hour after taking the pill, began to feel a chilliness and shuddering all over her body, with anxieties, a cold sweat, weakness of sight, and a sense of a beginning fainting-fit.

But these symptoms lasted not above two or three minutes, and then the patient was well again, without loss of strength, and with an abatement of the disorder in her foot; I therefore continued the use of this remedy, yet without encreasing the dose.

By this means she was entirely cured.

CASE III.

I in like manner administred extract of *Henbane*, gradually encreasing the dose, till at length it came to twelve grains a day, to a man upwards of sixty, who for half a year was afflicted with involuntary twitchings of the tendons of both feet, and who hitherto found no relief from any medicine.

He observed himself to be more chearful by the use of it; but the disease remained in the same condition, though the remedy was continued for a long time.

But it is to be noted, that this disorder was owing to a contusion of the vertebræ of the loins.

Nor had I any hopes of relieving this patient by these pills; but as so many medicines employed proved ineffectual, I wanted to exhibit also this, being satisfied that I saw it did him no harm.

CASE IV.

A Young woman of fifteen was greatly afflicted with a chronical palpitation of the heart, nor could she move her body without the greatest anxiety, or apprehension of suffocation or swooning.

Whatever remedies, though the most celebrated in this distemper, were exhibited, they rather heightened the disorders, and afforded no manner of relief.

I therefore gave one grain of extract of *Henbane* in the morning, and another at night.

The disorder thereby abated in a short time, and the patient could with far greater freedom move her body.

I then

I then gave thrice a day one grain of this medicine, and in eighteen days the diſorder went quite off.

The patient, before the uſe of theſe pills, was every morning afflicted with an unquenchable thirſt; but the thirſt went off, after the palpitation of the heart was aſſwaged.

The too frequent diſcharge of urine went alſo off; for the patient, before this, diſcharged almoſt every hour a copious and very limpid urine.

Her appetite alſo was better.

I wanted ſeveral times to encreaſe the doſe for this patient, and give each time two grains.

But ſhe could not bear this quantity; for, as often as ſhe took two grains, ſo often ſhe had colick pains; but which were neither very ſevere, nor of long continuance.

CASE V.

A Man of about thirty, from the effect of ſome paſſion, fell into a ſtate of melancholy, which gradually encreaſed, and at laſt turned to a true madneſs.

His appetite was quite gone, his nights were reſtleſs, he had almoſt continually a delirium attended with timorouſneſs, his ſtrength abated, and he felt frequent ſhudderings and rigors in the ſpine, of which he complained in his lucid intervals.

A vein was ſeveral times opened, whenever he came to be plethorick; purgatives and other remedies were exhibited, yet without any alteration for the better.

Nay, the diſorder became more obſtinate.

Paregoricks and opiates, tho' exhibited in large doſes, cauſed no ſleep; his nights were thereby rendered more reſtleſs, his mind full of anxiety, and then a fever came on.

I therefore determined to uſe extract of *Henbane*.

I exhibited directly thrice a day, one grain of this extract.

The firſt night proved now more calm, and the day following his appetite was good.

On the third day the patient took ſix grains.

And then his ſhudderings and rigors ceaſed, which roſe up to his head along the ſpine, and increaſed the patient's timorouſneſs.

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The delirium was then alſo milder, and his belly, which before was coſtive and very hard, became open, the ſtools of a proper conſiſtence and copious, two or three times a-day.

On the ſixth I gave nine grains.

In ten days time the patient ſeemed to be almoſt recovered.

And then, without my knowledge, he left off the uſe of the pills, and ſoon after the diſtemper turned worſe.

Then he perceived and owned, what great relief he had by theſe pills, and therefore directly began to take them again.

For upwards of three weeks he continued taking daily fifteen grains of this extract.

Then he got well, and could again go about his buſineſs.

CASE VI.

A Man of thirty-three, for ſeveral weeks diſcharged a ſpittle, mixed with bloody ſtreaks, and was teazed with a very tickling cough, and with anxiety in the night.

I was at great pains to cure this diſorder, and one day it ſeemed to abate, but another day the former ſcene returned again.

I then exhibited one grain of the extract of *Henbane* in the morning, and another at night.

The nights proved far more quiet, and the patient ſurmiſed he had taken opium.

On the ſecond day his ſtreaky ſpittle was diminiſhed, and the night again was calm.

On the third, I exhibited, at three ſeveral times, one grain of this extract.

And then all the blood in the ſpittle diſappeared, and directly a yellowiſh, well concocted matter was diſcharged, and his breaſt became much freer.

I then encreaſed the doſe, and on the ſixth day I exhibited nine grains; namely, three in the morning, three about noon, and the reſt at night.

This doſe was continued for four weeks.

Then a well concocted ſpittle was diſcharged, his breaſt became free, his appetite good, with ſtools of a

proper conſiſtence three or four times a-day, and the patient's ſtrength returned.

And becauſe after this the cough was almoſt quite gone, and the patient well, I forbore the uſe of the pills any longer.

CASE VII.

A Gentlewoman of forty-ſeven, from a violent fit of paſſion fell into an *hæmoptoe*, or ſpitting of blood.

After employing veneſection, and ſeveral remedies, according to the indication, the diſcharge was, indeed, leſſened, yet the ſpittle ſtill continued to be tinged with much blood.

Aſtringents, opiates, incraſſating medicines, *&c.* reſtrained the ſpitting, and checked the cough; but produced anxieties in the breaſt, with a fever and delirium.

Nor did they relieve the diſorder; for in a ſhort time after there was again a greater diſcharge of blood cauſed by a very violent cough.

I made trial of the extract of *Henbane*, and gave one grain three times a-day.

On the ſame day I obſerved the ſpittle to have leſs blood, and the patient felt her breaſt relieved.

But yet in the night the tickling and teazing cough was to be laid with opium.

The day after the ſame doſe of pills was continued; and then the ſpittle was ſizy, yellowiſh, with only a few ſtreaks or ſmall ſpots of blood.

On the third day two grains of the extract were exhibited three times.

And thereby ſhe got an appetite, her belly, which before was coſtive and hard, now became open without any effort or ſtraining, and ſhe diſcharged much ſizy matter.

There was no longer any blood found in the ſpittle, which was copious and well concocted, and her ſtrength increaſed.

On the ſeventh I now exhibited nine grains a-day, the ſpittle was freely diſcharged; nor did the patient any longer feel thoſe ſpaſms, which, before the uſe of the

pills,

pills, ſo often contracted the breaſt and throat as to give an apprehenſion of ſuffocation.

On the eleventh and twelfth the patient obſerved always, in a quarter of an hour after taking the pills, a ſlight colic pain to ariſe, and then ſhe had a ſtool, with a copious diſcharge of a ſizy matter, very much reſembling that which was diſcharged by ſpittle.

And hence the patient complained of weakneſs; on which account I adviſed to intermit the uſe of the pills for ſome days.

But I then obſerved, that her appetite went off, and that in a few days ſhe felt anxiety or ſtraitneſs of breaſt, and that ſhe did not go to ſtool in the due time.

She therefore begged the pills might be again adminiſtered.

She now takes, and has done, for three weeks running, three grains a day; has got an appetite, and ſleeps well; her excretions are regular, and her ſtrength reſtored.

CASE VIII.

A Man of thirty, became, from a fit of paſſion and ſudden fear, ſo melancholy and timorous, as to hide himſelf in every corner, and even to dread and run away from flies.

At the ſame time he was like a dumb perſon; for neither by fair promiſes, nor by ſevere threatnings of blows, could a word be got out of him.

His appetite was quite gone, he had no ſleep, his ſtrength decreaſed, he ſeemed as one out of his ſenſes, and altogether unfit for any thing, and to have leſs reaſon than a brute.

Phlebotomy, and ſeveral other remedies employed, heightened rather the diſorder.

Nor were diverſions, of which he was formerly very fond, of any uſe. To threaten him with blows, brought on ſuch a degree of puſillanimity, as to give apprehenſion of convulſions, or ſome other diſorder.

But upon giving extract of *Henbane*, he immediately,

the ſecond night, began to ſleep quiet, and his eyes and countenance were far more calm.

In a week's time, his fear abated much, for he no longer ſought to get into corners to hide himſelf, nor ſhunned the converſe of men, but yet he uttered not a word.

The third week after, he ſet about his buſineſs again, which required great attention, in a proper manner.

In about a month he made proper anſwers, but yet, by himſelf alone, would ſpeak to no body.

The ſecond month he began to jeſt and talk, and now he ſeems to be quite well.

At firſt, one grain of extract of *Henbane* was adminiſtred thrice a day; on the fourth, ſix grains, and thus every third or fourth day the doſe was encreaſed, till at laſt he took twenty grains a day.

The very learned Dr. *Colin* has obſerved the following caſes in our hoſpital, and given in writing the hiſtories of the diſeaſe.

CASE IX.

ANNA Maria Kaltenekerin, of thirty years of age, was in harſh and threatning words, on the ſecond of *September*, accuſed of theft.

Whence ſhe became ſo diſordered, as to lie in a continual delirium, about objects of a terrifying nature.

Nor did ſhe recover out of this delirium, though ſhe was declared innocent, and the falſe accuſer had begged her pardon.

On the eleventh of *September*, being carried to us, ſhe had not a moment's quiet, continually calling out, that ſhe ſaw the Devil; denying to have been guilty of theft, or to have any concern with witches: Then ſhe had a tremor all over her body, and ſtruggled with ſuch violence to make her eſcape, that ſeveral keepers could not hold her in bed; and hence we were obliged to tie her down to the bed.

In the mean time her pulſe and reſpiration ſhifted, according to the various phantoms which offered themſelves

ſelves to her mind; her tongue was extremely moiſt, her eyes ſtern, grim, and wrathful, and ſhe made an involuntary diſcharge of excrements in bed.

We exerted all the powers of the art till the eighteenth of *September*, in order to relieve this wretched patient, but to no manner of purpoſe, ſhe continuing ſtill in the ſame condition; and upon giving two grains of pure opium in one doſe, we could ſcarce procure her a ſhort nap, from which awaking, ſhe toſſed and tumbled worſe than ever.

I then gave her extract of *Henbane*.

For the firſt three days ſhe took two pills, by which the patient ſeemed to be calmer; then ſhe took three pills a-day; namely, one in the morning, another about noon, and the third at night.

By theſe means her calm of mind gradually returned.

About the end of *October*, being perfectly recovered, ſhe left the hoſpital.

On the eleventh of *October* ſhe was ſeen by the Honourable Preſident, and by other perſons of diſtinction.

CASE X.

THERESIA *Liedmayer*, of eighteen years of age, came to our hoſpital the ſixteenth of *July*, after ſeveral fits of an epilepſy.

And as ſhe never had her menſes, I employed all my ſkill to bring them on, and in the beginning of *Auguſt* ſhe had a tolerable good flow for the firſt time, after eight epileptic fits in the hoſpital.

I was then in hopes, that after this flowing of the menſes, ſhe would be freed of the epilepſy: but in a few days the dreadful diſorder recurred, ſeizing the patient almoſt every day, and baffling every remedy that was adminiſtred.

In the beginning of *September*, ſhe had again her menſes in a ſufficient quantity for three days, during which ſhe was convulſed ſeveral times a-day.

At length, about the end of *September*, her body, during the fit, was ſo diſtorted every way, that the aſ-

ſiſtants

ſiſtants expected every moment, that either her joints or back-bone would be broken in pieces by the violence of the convulſions.

It was therefore reſolved to try, what effect the pills of extract of *Henbane*, which proved ſo ſalutary to the foregoing patient, might have in this dreadful caſe.

For the firſt time ſhe took three pills, but with little or no relief, the paroxyſms being equally violent; yet I obſerved no diſorder to ariſe from the uſe of the medicine.

And therefore I gave two pills thrice a-day, each weighing a grain, ſo that on the twentieth of *October* the diſtemper went off.

The patient continued the uſe of the pills till the end of *November*, and then being perfectly recovered, ſhe choſe to remain no longer in the hoſpital.

I ſaw her ſeveral times ſince, and on the twenty-fourth of *March* ſhe was with me here in the hoſpital in perfect health, returning thanks for her recovery.

During the uſe of the pills I was obliged to interpoſe now and then a purgative, on account of her coſtiveneſs.

CASE XI.

ELEONORA *Gallap*, twenty-two years old, came to our hoſpital the eighteenth of *Auguſt*, without having had her menſes for four months before, and with a violent head-ach and vertigo of two weeks ſtanding.

The patient ſeemed very healthful by her looks, had her appetite, and a natural ſtool every day; her thirſt was no ways preternatural, yet her pulſe felt full and quicker every morning, and ſhe could not be any time out of bed on account of her vertigo.

I employed bleeding and other medicines, by which her courſes came on as early as the latter end of *Auguſt*, with ſome relief to her head.

I therefore was in hopes, that the patient would be ſoon reſtored to health; but on the third of September, about ten in the morning, ſhe began to be ſomewhat chilly in her extremities: at length ſhe turned hot, firſt in her head, and then the heat deſcended quite to the extremi-

extremities of the joints; when ſhe began to ſing, and as my aſſiſtant came to her, bawled out aloud, and covered her eyes with a handkerchief, but ſtood in no awe of her keeper or nurſe, or of the other women.

This ſcene continued for the ſpace of two hours, and then ſhe ſlept for three hours, being very hot, with a ſmall and quick reſpiration, and in her ſleep ſhe ſweated much.

On waking ſhe was inſenſible of what had happened before ſhe fell aſleep.

On the following day, in the morning, ſhe herſelf apprized me, that her caſe was now the ſame as on the foregoing day when her paroxyſm began; I therefore carefully examined every circumſtance; ſhe had no pain in any part, not even in her head, her reſpiration was good, her pulſe unequal and ſomewhat more contracted, her eyes were moiſt, her countenance tinged of a roſy colour, her tongue moiſt, but her abdomen was tenſe without the leaſt pain.

In half an hour after ſhe was hot all over her body, and now ſhe dreaded the ſight of a man; yet ſhe ſeemed chearful, laughed often, and in a little time ſung ſeveral love-ſongs: At length, after ſpeaking in a raving manner about ſeveral things, ſhe fell aſleep. Her pulſe was then free, full, quick, ſometimes unequal, her reſpiration difficult, and her abdomen then no ways tenſe. Awaking an hour after, her pulſe was natural, but ſhe knew not what ſhe had done before ſhe fell aſleep.

I gave her a very diſſolving decoction of graſs, which ſhe uſed for ſix days; in which time ſhe had every day a fit, ſometimes once, ſometimes twice.

Her head was much weakened by theſe fits, and afterwards vertiginous; I therefore preſcribed the bark; two ounces and a half of which being taken in four days in ſubſtance, produced not the leaſt alteration.

When I found that the bark had no effect, I preſcribed a decoction of orange-leaves, which ſhe alſo uſed for a week, but without any alteration for the better.

Then I adminiſtred largely the uſual anti-hyſterics with

with laudanum, and applied an aromatic plaiſter, mixed up with laudanum and oil of mint, to the abdomen; by which the paroxyſms came to be leſs frequent.

But when they recurred, they laſted the longer, and the patient became much weaker after each fit than after the other preceding ones, which were more frequent.

Yet I continued this method till the ſecond of November, in hopes that the diſeaſe would at length yield to the medicines, but all in vain; for the diſorder recurred either every day, or at leaſt every other day.

I therefore gave her pills of extract of *Henbane*, one of which ſhe was to take three times a day.

On that day ſhe had no fit, and that which happened on the following was mild, and ſhe remained free till the eighth of November, on which day the fit was very mild and ſhort.

The patient continued to take the ſame doſe for five weeks, and ſhe had no attack of the diſorder ever after, yet I kept her ſtill for a long time in the hoſpital, till ſhe begged to be diſmiſſed, which I readily granted, as ſhe was grown both well and ſtrong.

I ſtill gave her a doſe of the pills, to be taken at times.

On the third of *March* ſhe came to the hoſpital perfectly well, and ſaid, ſhe had not had the leaſt diſorder upon her ever ſince ſhe left the hoſpital.

CASE XII.

REGINA Ehrhardt, twenty years old, was, on the twenty-ſeventh of *April*, brought to the hoſpital; as I came to her, her abdomen was, for half an hour, continually twitched with a ſtrong convulſion; in the ſame manner alſo the diaphragm ſeemed to be affected: For, of a ſudden, her breaſt was ſtrongly dilated, her ribs heaved, and very quickly ſunk again; at intervals ſhe was ſeized with a very violent hiccough, and *Riſus Sardonius*; ſhe loſt her voice, and ſwallowed with very great difficulty the drink offered her; her pulſe was full, ſtrong, and quick.

I directly concluded ſhe muſt be blooded; the blood was

was of a good colour and conſiſtence; her reſpiration became ſomewhat eaſier.

I preſcribed for a medicine a cooling emulſion, with ſyrup of diacodium, and an emollient clyſter; which being retained for an hour, returned with concocted fæces; to the region of the ſtomach I applied a ſtomachic defenſative of emplaſtrum *diabot.* in a ſufficient quantity, with pure laudanum and camphire, fifteen grains of each.

Towards night all the ſymptoms gradually remitted, and from midnight till five in the morning the patient ſlept tolerably well.

In the morning ſhe was very weak, and ſaid, that all the fore part of her breaſt and the epigaſtric region felt as if bruiſed with blows: her pulſe was ſomewhat unequal.

She told me, that for four days, without knowing the reaſon of it, ſhe had alternately a difficulty of breathing, with anxiety or oppreſſion, but had never ſuch a fit as what we had ſeen the preceding day. Inſtead of the emulſion ſhe then took an emollient decoction, and again a clyſter was injected; the following day and night ſhe paſſed tolerably well.

But on the thirtieth of *April*, when I came to her in the morning, I found her in as bad a ſtate as on the twenty-ſeventh; yet the fever ſeemed more moderate, and ſhe ſwallowed with greater eaſe. I ordered them to give her often a little warm broth; the ſtomachic defenſative was continued on the ſtomach, and the patient proceeded in the uſe of the emollient decoction.

Moreover, I preſcribed a mixture with one ounce of bark, *&c.* to be taken, after the fit, in twenty-four hours.

She had a reſtleſs night, and on the firſt of *May*, in the morning, complained of great anxiety or oppreſſion, and ſaid, that her heart and breaſt were torn in pieces.

I ordered a clyſter, and beſides the mixture with the bark, ſhe took a decoction of the root *ſalab (ſaloop.)*

The following night ſhe ſlept a little, but about four

in the morning was again taken with a fit more violent than the preceding.

About noon the diſorder went off; but the patient was very weak, and began to take another doſe of bark in extract.

In the night ſhe had again a ſtronger fit, and therefore, on obſerving that the ſymptoms were heightned by the bark, on the third of *May* I gave two pills of extract of *Henbane*, to be taken thrice a-day, and I ordered warm broth to be often given her.

She had a calmer night, and on the following day was taken with a ſlighter fit: ſhe continued taking the ſame doſe of pills.

Her belly was open, and ſhe ſlept very well in the night.

Each pill weighed one grain.

On the fifth of *May*, towards evening, ſhe had a fit for two hours; but was able to ſpeak, and eaſily ſwallowed the broth; the convulſive motion was alſo leſs violent.

An irregular and ſlight fit only recurred now every day, and then every other day, till the fifteenth of *May*; but from that time we obſerved no return of the diſorder.

She ſtill continued taking the pills till the end of *May*.

On the fourth of *June* ſhe was ſeen, by the Honourable Preſident, to be in perfect health.

During the whole of the diſtemper, her urine was always well coloured, and with a cloud ſinking to the bottom.

CASE XIII.

JULIANA Gruber, twenty-ſeven years old, came on the fourteenth of *June* to the hoſpital.

She ſaid, that for four weeks before, ſhe was afflicted with a contraction of the ſtomach, and difficulty of breathing, and that for the laſt fifteen days ſhe ſwallowed with the utmoſt difficulty.

The firſt time I ſaw her, ſhe was quite emaciated, and ſo fatigued by ſwallowing a few ſpoonfuls of broth with bread, as to be ſcarce able with much ſtruggling to get down a couple of ounces.

On

On viewing her throat, no diſorder appeared; her pulſe, beſides its inequality, had nothing preternatural; her abdomen and hypochonders were ſoft; ſhe had a natural ſtool every day, or every other day; her urine was watry; ſhe had no thirſt, but lay reſtleſs day and night, ſleeping but little.

Before ſhe was brought to the hoſpital, ſhe had taken various medicines from different perſons, without any relief.

I then directly thought of extract of *Henbane*; yet for three days before, I tried what effect the uſual nervous and antihyſteric medicines might have, and at the ſame time wrapped round her neck an emollient cataplaſm.

But from theſe things ſhe had not the leaſt relief.

On the eighteenth of *June*, two pills of extract of *Henbane* were adminiſtred thrice a day.

On the nineteenth of *June* ſhe felt relief, and on the twenty-ſecond, her ſwallowing was free and eaſy.

Yet at times a ſlight difficulty of ſwallowing recurred, and her ſtomach was convulſed.

From the twenty-third of *June* ſhe purged three or four times a-day, till the ſecond of *July*, and then ſhe enjoyed very good health.

Continuing for ſeveral days longer in the hoſpital, ſhe had no complaint, and therefore was diſcharged as perfectly cured.

There are many other perſons, labouring under various nervous diſorders, to whom I adminiſter theſe pills with good ſucceſs: but as their cure is not yet completed, I reſerve their caſes for another opportunity.

CHAP. III.

Of MONKSHOOD.

THIS *Monkſhood*, which is called *Aconitum*, or *Napellus* *, with a blue helmet flower, *&c.* is the *Aconitum foliorum laciniis linearibus, ſuperne latioribus, linea exaratis*, Linn. Spec. Plant. p. 532.

This plant has hitherto been reckoned amongſt the rankeſt poiſons.

But yet the celebrated *Linnæus* † ſaw in the north part of *Sweden* the leaves of this herb, boiled in a little fat, eaten, without any bad conſequences, by a woman, her huſband, two children, and another old woman.

It hath been generally cultivated in gardens, as an ornament.

I had for ſeveral years thought of trying the virtues of this plant, but was at a loſs for a proper opportunity, my neceſſary occupations taking up too much of my time.

But theſe being now, in ſome meaſure, better ordered, I found a few moments in which I could apply myſelf to that trial.

In order duly and without prejudice to carry on the experiments, I diſregarded every idea I had formerly learned from the authors of the *Materia Medica*, only retaining this one, that it was a ſuſpected plant.

Nature therefore alone pointing out the way, and ſimple plain Reaſon being my guide, I made trials as follow:

I reduced to a powder the leaves and ſtalk of the plant.

A little of this powder I laid on my tongue, and

* In German, *Eiſen-hütlein.*
In Italian, *Napello.*
In French, *Cappe de Moine.*
In Swediſh, *Stormhat.*
In Engliſh, *Blue Monkſhood, Helmet Flower*, and *Wolfſbane.*
Aconitum Napellus offic.
Napellus, MATH. CAMM. DOD. vulgaris CLUSII.
† Flora Lapon, p. 179.

thereon

thereon felt a degree of burning heat, which held me for ſome time; and momentaneous, vague, and lancinating pains, which often pervaded my tongue, but no ill conſequence enſued; the powder, being left on the tongue for two minutes, neither cauſed inflammation, nor brought on a redneſs.

As long as the burning heat remained in my tongue, I had a copious flow of ſpittle; in other reſpects no diſorder of any kind was obſervable.

I then ſprinkled this powder on a cancerous, fungous ulcer, in order to ſee whether it had a cauſtic, corroding virtue.

The firſt day a ſlight ſuppuration aroſe, and the patient complained neither of pain nor burning heat.

On the ſecond, third, fourth and fifth days, I obſerved the ſame thing, nor was the fungous fleſh thereby conſumed.

I therefore could fairly conclude from this, that the cauſtic and deleterious virtue of this plant was not ſo violent.

I therefore expreſſed its juice, and at a gentle fire made an extract in the uſual manner.

Which, being laid on the tongue, cauſed only a very ſlight titillation.

But as I imagined that my tongue, now become accuſtomed to ſuch things by a long practice, was not duly affected by them, I then put a grain of this extract within the lower eye-lid of my right eye.

Nor was I thereby affected otherwiſe than by any other heterogeneous body.

After I had left it there for two minutes, I had, indeed, a copious flow of tears, but no peculiar burning heat was obſervable.

I then waſhed it out with pure water, without finding any inconvenience from it.

After making theſe experiments, I tried what the effect of this extract would be when ſwallowed, and taken into the body.

For this purpoſe I prepared the following powder:

Take

Take extract of *Blue Monkſhood* two grains, white ſugar two drams.

Mix and grind together for a long time, in a marble mortar, to the fineſt powder.

I took ſix grains of this powder in a morning, on an empty ſtomach, carefully obſerving what would be the effect.

But I obſerved no alteration; nothing uncommon.

The ſecond day I took eight grains, nor was I then any ways affected.

The caſe was the ſame the third day, when I ſwallowed ten grains.

Being hereby more emboldened, I took the fourth morning twenty grains of this powder.

No bodily function was thereby diſordered; I only obſerved that my whole body, even to the extremities, perſpired more than common, and was moiſt with ſweat the whole day.

On the fifth I again took the ſame doſe, and obſerved the ſame thing as I did on the fourth.

On the ſixth the ſame.

And the ſame on the ſeventh.

On the eighth I forbore the powder, and then I had not that moiſt ſweat which was obſervable the foregoing days.

On the ninth I again took twenty grains of this powder; and the ſame day I was in a continual moiſt ſweat.

The caſe was the ſame on the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth.

The fourteenth I took none, and then the very ſame thing happened, as I obſerved on the eighth and ninth.

From all this I could therefore infer,

Firſt, That this powder promotes perſpiration and ſweat.

Secondly, That as it cauſed no diſorder in me, it may be ſafely exhibited to patients, beginning firſt with a ſmall doſe.

Thirdly, That it ſuits in diſeaſes in which the peccant matter may be expelled by the ſudoriferous pores, or emunctories.

At

At the time that I was taken up with theſe thoughts, I met with the following caſe among my patients.

CASE I.

A Man, of about thirty, was taken in the month of *October* 1761, with a tertian ague.

After being cured of it, he continued in a tolerable ſtate of health.

But in the month of *November* he was taken with an exquiſite pain, which ſettled with ſuch violence in all his right ſide, that the patient could move neither hand nor foot; his appetite was quite gone, and his nights were reſtleſs.

For four months together remedies of all kinds, both the more gentle and ſtrong, internal and external, were applied, but without any good effect, the diſeaſe was rather exaſperated, and the patient obliged to keep his bed.

The pains were at times ſo exquiſite as to force from him plentiful tears, and ſet him crying and wailing like a perſon on the rack.

He, moreover, complained of the moſt violent pains in the bones and tendinous parts.

As therefore the medicines exhibited were of no benefit, I gave the powder above deſcribed, of white ſugar and extract of *Blue Monkſhood*.

The doſe was ten grains in the morning, and as many at night, drinking upon them either broth or any infuſion whatever.

The firſt night the patient ſweated plentifully, which had not been the caſe before.

The following day I exhibited the ſame doſe, and the pains became much milder; the patient ſweated again in the night.

His ſweat was very fetid, nor was he weakened by it.

On the third day I now gave him thrice ten grains of this powder.

In the night he was again obſerved to ſweat.

The ſame doſe was then continued till the twelfth.

Every night his body was all over wet with ſweat, as alſo in the day-time, if the patient kept a-bed.

On

On the 6th day, he was now free of every pain, and could walk about, had an appetite, ſlept ſound, had a natural ſtool every day, his urine was more copious than uſual, with many flocks and mucous threads.

On the thirteenth, the patient, being extremely well, forbore the uſe of the powder for three days; but he found that his limbs grew languid, and that his pains recurred again a little.

I therefore adviſed his taking, without intermiſſion, for three weeks longer, thirty grains of the powder every day.

He then exactly followed my advice, and the diſorder was ſo far amended, that all his functions were reſtored, and an univerſal waſte of the whole body was removed.

For the two laſt weeks, in which the patient took the powder, no ſweat was obſervable.

Nor did his pain return, after forbearing the uſe of the powder; and it is now four months ſince.

CASE II.

A Man of twenty-ſeven was afflicted for ſix weeks with a moſt exquiſite ſciatick pain; at length a moſt violent pain ſeized the right arm, to ſuch a degree as to make him cry night and day.

Notwithſtanding the uſe both of externals and internals, though they afforded relief at times, yet the diſorder continued the ſame; the pains, after a ſhort and momentary interval, being directly again heightened, and tormenting the patient to a worſe degree than ever.

I therefore exhibited, morning and evening, twenty grains of the above powder.

The very firſt night, as by a charm, he ſlept inſenſible of any pain.

Nor did the pain return next day, but all his body, eſpecially about the privy parts, had a very troubleſome itching, and ruddy puſtules, full of an acrid humour, broke out all over him.

The patient grew well, had an appetite, his ſtrength encreaſed, with a continual breathing ſweat all over; but in the night his ſweat was not ſo copious, as in the preceding patient. After

After giving the powder for a week in the ſame doſe, he took a purge of five ounces of the laxative water of the *Vienna* Diſpenſatory, and one drachm of ſal polychreſt.

He had then ſeven ſtools; the puſtules diſappeared; and the itching diminiſhed, with an increaſe of ſtrength.

He then uſed for four weeks longer the ſame powder, without obſerving any thing uncommon.

Towards the end, he again took the purge deſcribed above, and then he was perfectly cured.

It is now five months ſince, and he has had no relapſe, though the inclemency of the air is exceſſive.

Queret Whether this powder diſſolves the acrimony inherent in the minute veſſels about the tendons and bones, which cauſes obſtructions in them, and the moſt exquiſite pains in the joints? And whether, after ſolution, it drives it out to the ſurface of the body?

The two laſt caſes ſeem to ſhew it does.

CASE III.

A Young man, of nineteen, laboured under a quartan ague for three years.

This fever was of ſo obſtinate a nature, as to yield to no medicine whatever.

The Bark, given in large and continued doſes, mitigated, indeed, the violence of the fits, but could not quite quell them.

And as ſoon as the patient left off the uſe of the Bark, his fever was heightened with new exacerbations.

His body turned meagre and cachectic, and during the fever an exquiſite racking pain, and burning heat about the extremities, ſeized all his limbs, joints, and back-bone.

I gave the patient in the morning ten grains of the powder with extract of *Blue Wolfsbane*, and as many at night.

The firſt day he purged thrice, and the ſecond four times.

The fit was far milder the third day, with ſcarce any pain; but at laſt he fell into a plentiful ſweat.

His ſtrength underwent no diminution thereby.

On the third, fourth, and fifth days he ſtill purged ſeveral times without any abatement of ſtrength; nay, he affirmed, he had relief by the purging.

On the ſixth a very gentle ſhivering, and a vague and ſhort heat, were only obſervable, and directly upon them came on a moſt profuſe ſweat.

On the ſeventh his flux ceaſed, and he diſcharged conſiſtent fæces.

The ſame thing happened on the ninth, and then his appetite returned; his nights grew calm, and his ſleep refreſhed him.

On the ninth a gentle ſweat only, and a flying heat, pervaded all his limbs; in other reſpects he was well.

After the ninth no apparent evacuation was at all obſervable, either by urine, ſtool, or ſweat.

The powder was ſtill continued to be given in the ſame doſe for three weeks longer, and in this time the patient was perfectly cured.

And it is now two months ſince, and the fever has not yet returned.

Blue Wolfsbane has therefore effected what neither the Bark nor any other remedy could.

CASE IV.

A Young woman, of about twenty, had for five years a tumour, which really felt bony to the touch, and occupied almoſt the whole left ſide of her face.

It is quite immoveable, and you would ſolemnly aver, that it was an excreſcence of the bones themſelves.

Under the lower jaw many of the glands alſo were ſwelled, and ſcirrhous.

She could move her jaw but little, and that with very great difficulty and pain.

The moſt powerful reſolvents, and mercurials, uſed both internally and externally, were ſo far from mitigating the diſorder, that they cauſed ſuch pain, as deprived the patient of reſt.

Hemlock given for ſeveral months together, and in large doſes, neither heightened nor abated the diſorder.

And

And now, ſince the patient has for three months uſed the powder of extract of *Blue Wolfsbane* and ſugar, the tumor is not only become ſofter, and moveable every way, but diminiſhed above half its bulk, and the motion of the jaw is much freer.

In the night at times this patient ſweats plentifully, and then ſhe feels herſelf relieved; in other reſpects no ſenſible evacuation is obſervable.

Her appetite is good, her ſtrength entire, and her ſleep ſound.

She has now a drachm and a half of the powder adminiſtred daily; ſcarce any diſorder is obſervable, and the tumour abates in ſize.

As ſhe is coſtive, a purge of twenty grains of ſal polychreſt, and forty grains of powder of the root of jalap, is given every other week.

CASE V.

A Woman, of about forty, uſed *Hemlock* for ſeveral months together, for a very hard tumor of the ſize of a gooſe-egg, lodged under the right parotid; but finding no relief therefrom, ſhe forbore its uſe.

She was this winter taken with very violent rheumatic pains, of ſo obſtinate a nature, that the patient could neither ſleep, nor at times ſwallow any food for pain: Nor did the medicines uſed prove of any ſervice.

She had therefore recourſe again to me for my advice.

And I directly adminiſtered the powder with extract of *Blue Wolfsbane*; the doſe ten grains in the morning, and as many at night.

The firſt day ſhe purged eight times, and her pains directly abated; and on the fourth and fifth days ſhe could move all her limbs without pain, and found herſelf well.

Then I adviſed her to continue taking the powder for ſeveral weeks longer, to prevent the return of the pains in her limbs.

She followed my advice, and obſerved that the third

week after, the tumor became unexpectedly ſmaller, more moveable, and ſoft.

She now takes every day thirty grains of the powder, without any apparent evacuation; all her pains are gone off, her body has recovered its ſtrength, and the tumor gradually abates.

CASE VI.

I Experienced the very ſame effect in a young woman, of about twenty, who, on account of ſcirrhous tumors in her neck, has for three months paſt, without any great effect, taken the *Cicuta*; by the uſe of this powder the tumors are leſſened and become moveable.

And now that the ſecond month is drawing to a cloſe, only a few remains of them are left.

Now for five weeks a whole drachm of this powder is adminiſterd every day; the patient has a good appetite, ſleeps ſound, and is ſtrong.

Hence it appears, that this powder is no ways detrimental, but rather is of very great ſervice.

CASE VII.

TO a young woman, twenty-two years old, I exhibited this powder for a tumor in the right iliac region.

I was willing firſt to try the *Hemlock*, but the conſtitution of the patient could not bear it; ſhe was diſcompoſed by it, and made to vomit.

Of this powder ſhe took ten grains morning and evening.

She had a ſtool twice or thrice a-day.

The patient had for half a year an averſion to fleſh, and no ſooner perceived the ſmell thereof than ſhe had a reaching.

After taking this powder for three days, ſhe began to long for fleſh, which ſhe ate and digeſted very well.

On the third week the tumor became much leſs by the uſe of this powder, and a glutinous yellowiſh matter plentifully flowed from the *vagina* of the *uterus*.

After

After the ſecond month, the tumour has almoſt quite ſubſided: her appetite continues good, and her ſtrength is encreaſed, but a yellow thick matter continues plentifully to diſtil from the *uterus*.

CASE VIII.

A Young woman, of about thirty, for ſeveral years paſt felt in both her breaſts tubercles of different ſizes, which were moveable, and at times extremely painful; but the pain went off of itſelf without any application.

The patient neglected this diſorder, as being accuſtomed to other ailments.

At length the tubercles encreaſed in bulk, and ran together in each breaſt into one hard lump, bigger than a man's fiſt, and the pain was ſo extreme and inceſſant, that the patient was obliged to keep to her bed.

The ſkin of each breaſt was here and there broken, and all over livid; and then there was a diſcharge of an acrid, burning matter, corroding the neighbouring parts.

The *Hemlock* being adminiſtred not only ſtopt the diſorder, but alſo healed the ulcers, and diſſolved the large tumor into ſmall tubercles, above half of which were made to vaniſh, and the pains were aſſuaged.

This ſo quick and happy a change of the diſtemper happened in the ſpace of four weeks.

But afterwards the effect was no longer ſo apparent and quick.

Nay, this medicine, being continued for eight months, left the diſorder almoſt in the ſame condition.

But yet the patient would not forbear its uſe, pleaſed with the happy effect, which enſued for the firſt weeks, and which rendered the diſorder ſo mild, that ſhe could again go about her work.

Now again towards the Spring, ſhe was ſeized with a moſt violent cough, to a degree that it was neceſſary to open a vein ſeveral times, and ſhe was obliged to keep her bed.

But by proper remedies her cough was again ſtopt; but

but the tubercles in both breasts began to be very painful, and small ulcers broke out, which discharged an acrid humour.

After taking, during the cough, several remedies, and now perceiving that she contracted a loathing in swallowing them, I forbore giving any more of the *Hemlock*: I therefore administred the powder of sugar, and extract of *Blue Wolfsbane*, which is pleasant, and a small dose of it is sufficient.

It is now two months since she took this powder, all the ulcers are now firmly cicatrized, and the pains entirely gone off; the scirrhous and painful tumors, which even after a long use of the *Hemlock* remained always in the same state, are now lessened to above half their bulk.

She has recovered her strength and her appetite; all her functions are vigorous; she has a stool every day; but no apparent and constant evacuation was observable in the patient, during the use of this powder.

Case IX.

A Woman, of forty-three years of age, was so afflicted with a most exquisite pain in the right arm and foot, as to make her cry night and day.

Nor could any opiate procure sleep.

I employed for a couple of weeks different medicines, yet the patient perceived scarce any relief; her strength was quite gone, and her body much extenuated.

Then I tried the powder of extract of *Blue Wolfsbane*, giving in the morning twenty grains, and as many at night.

She had several stools after it.

Her pains became milder, and the second night the patient slept sound for three hours.

The same powder was continued, exhibiting thrice a-day twenty grains.

On the sixth day, broad, ruddy, itching pustules broke out all over her body, and then almost all her pain ceased.

The same powder was still taken for three days longer, at length a purge was administred, of six ounces of the laxative water of the *Vienna* Dispensatory, and one drachm of sal polychrest.

This

This purge worked twelve times with much eaſe, and from this time forward the patient was ſenſible of no pain, and can now freely move her arm and foot, which before the uſe of the powder ſhe could not do.

CASE X.

WE had a man in our hoſpital of about thirty, who was laid up for upwards of nine months with a moſt ſevere fit of the gout.

Remedies both internal and external, exhibited in large doſes, and for a long time, proved of no ſervice.

All the joints of his body were ſwelled, and very painful; the patient could move neither hand nor foot, his nights were reſtleſs, and without ſleep.

Though ſeveral remedies, and thoſe the moſt uſeful in other reſpects, were uſed for this patient, yet the diſeaſe underwent no manner of change, nay, ſome ſymptoms ſeemed to be exaſperated.

Neither did *Hemlock*, moſt carefully taken in a large doſe for upwards of a month and a half, afford any relief.

In this moſt melancholy caſe, when no remedy almoſt, which could promiſe relief, remained untried, I begged of Dr. *Colin*, my very learned collegue, to preſcribe the powder of the extract of *blue Wolfſbane* for this patient.

In a few days after we were aſtoniſhed at its wonderful effect; not only all the pains were mitigated, but he alſo ſeemed to recover ſome uſe of his limbs.

In two weeks more the ſwelling of the joints was much abated, his hands and fingers became more flexible, and he could move them without any pain.

After three weeks the patient, by the help of crutches, could now uſe his feet.

He ſlept ſound without any pain, had an appetite, his ſtrength was encreaſed, and he complained of no diſorder from the uſe of the powder, though he was often aſked about it.

About the beginning of the ſecond month he walked without crutches, could clench his left hand pretty firm,

but

but not his right, becauſe the wriſt of that hand was ſtill ſwelled.

At the end of the ſecond month he moved all his limbs pretty freely, was free from all pain, and all the joints almoſt were of their natural ſize and flexibility.

Yet a greater ſenſibility was perceivable in thoſe parts, which were before ſtretched by the painful tumor, than is uſual in a ſound ſtate.

After three months this man left the hoſpital perfectly recovered.

How much pleaſure this experiment afforded the very learned Dr. *Colin* and myſelf, every honeſt perſon will eaſily judge.

For after the uninterrupted efforts of nine months, and after every medicine proved ineffectual, the powder of extract of *blue Wolfsbane* alone happily ſaved and cured this miſerable patient, whom we had already given over for loſt.

For the firſt two weeks the patient took fifteen grains of this powder in a morning, and as many at night.

The third week he took fifteen grains thrice a day; in the beginning of the ſecond month the ſame doſe was exhibited four times; nor was there any occaſion to augment it, as the deſired effect was obtained by it.

During the uſe of the powder, a purge was three times adminiſtred, which always moved his belly ſeveral times with much eaſe.

Case XI.

A Woman of forty years laboured under a violent pain of all her limbs and joints.

The pain was at firſt wandering, then fixed in one or other joint, at length moved again over all her limbs, and then almoſt quite diſappeared for ſome days.

Extremely hard nodes and *tophi* were gradually formed in the joints of the hands and fingers.

By which means ſhe was now for a whole year deprived of health.

It is now three months ſince the pains have fixed and ſettled in her hands and feet, with ſuch violence, that ſhe

ſhe could neither ſtand on her feet, nor move her hands, without the greateſt pain; to bend her fingers was what ſhe could not poſſibly do.

For beſides, that the moſt acute pains prevented this, there were formed *tophi* on the joints, like ſo many real exoſtoſes, ſurpaſſing a large walnut in ſize, and not bearing to be touched, becauſe of the pain; her nights therefore were alſo reſtleſs.

In this condition ſhe was brought to our hoſpital.

As all this time ſhe had taken various remedies without any effect, the very ſkilful Dr. *Colin* thought adviſeable to give her directly the powder of extract of *Blue Wolfsbane*.

In three or four days we, with the higheſt pleaſure, ſaw the pain go quite off in ſome parts, and in others to abate ſo much, that her nights were eaſy, and her appetite, which was altogether gone, returned.

The ſecond week ſhe moved more freely her feet and hands.

About the end of the firſt month almoſt all the pain in her hands diſappeared, the *tophi* were become leſs, could bear a rougher touch, and now ſhe could bend the fingers of her hands.

The powder cauſed no manifeſt evacuation either by ſtool, by urine, or the emunctories of the ſkin; the patient, who was before moroſe and weakly, became now more chearful, ſat up in bed, and ſpoke to thoſe about her.

After the ſecond month ſhe had not the leaſt pain in her hands, ſome of the *tophi* were now quite vaniſhed, and ſome again ſo ſmall and ſoft as not to retain a third of their former bulk.

The patient could now clench her fiſts; and her ſtrength increaſed daily.

And now for the third month that ſhe continues the uſe of the powder, the *tophi* are almoſt daily decreaſing, and the pains gone off in all her limbs and joints.

After the third month, being cured by the uſe of this powder alone, ſhe then left the hoſpital.

CASE XII.

A Maid ſervant, about twenty, had the venereal diſtemper to a high degree.

Several *tophi* broke out in her head, exceeding a hen's egg in bigneſs.

The ſubmaxillary glands and the parotids were ſwelled and concreted to a huge ſize, and felt really bony to the touch.

So great a pain ſeized thoſe ſwelled and indurated parts, and all the joints and limbs of her body, that ſhe could neither eat, lie ſtill, much leſs ſleep; her ſwallowing was become difficult, and chewing impoſſible.

In fine, her life was in the higheſt danger when ſhe was carried to our hoſpital.

Upon duly examining the caſe, and comparing all the ſymptoms, Dr. *Colin* and I durſt not venture upon mercurials; a ſpeedy change for the better was requiſite, leſt from the too great pain, or want of ſleep, nouriſhment, and ſtrength, the patient ſhould go off.

After having ſeen the extraordinary effects of the powder of extract of *Blue Wolfsbane*, and being convinced, from repeated experience, that it might be exhibited to patients without any danger, we directly proceeded to the uſe of it.

On the ſecond and third days the pains were now become milder; then ſhe ſlept, and her appetite and ſwallowing were far better and freer.

The powder opened her body ſeveral times a-day, and the perſpiration of the whole body was increaſed.

In a month's time not only all the *tophi* were diminiſhed, but the hard ſwelling of the ſubmaxillary glands and of the parotids was much ſoftened; about which we had ſome doubt at firſt: for theſe tumors had a bony conſiſtence not only to the touch, but alſo by their ſound when ſlightly ſtruck upon.

All pain was gone, her ſtrength daily increaſed, ſhe ſlept ſound, had an appetite, and ſhe could now chew without any impediment.

In

In the ſecond month, the *tophus* in the middle of the *os frontis* broke, and diſcharged much ichorous matter, mixed with blood.

Scarce any thing was to be ſeen of the other *tophi*, nor were they even perceivable to the touch.

About the beginning of the third month, all hardneſs of the glands was now diſſolved, ſtrength returned, and all the functions ſeemed to be reſtored to their natural ſtate.

A few remains, which are now ſtill obſervable about the cheeks, are daily decreaſing, ſo that the patient will now in a ſhort time be entirely relieved from her miſery.

The ulcer, ariſen from the breaking of the *tophus* in the *os frontis*, which was at firſt foul, and had parched or ſhrivelled lips, of a malignant nature, was, upon applying lint-pledgets, dipt in an infuſion of the *Cicuta*, filled with a very laudable fleſh, and the cicatrix proved good and firm.

CASE XIII.

A Man, of about forty, who laboured under a true *anchyloſis* of the joint of the left elbow, came to our hoſpital for cure.

The joint was now for ſeveral months extraordinarily ſwelled, and very painful.

A variety both of external and internal remedies, applied for a long time, cauſed no alteration; nay, ſome of them gave riſe to great pain.

A trial was made of the powder of extract of *Blue Wolfſbane*, and in a month and a half the tumor diſappeared, all pain vaniſhed, and the joint recovered its proper motion.

CASE XIV.

A Woman, thirty-four years old, had for four months exquiſite pains in her right leg and foot.

There was no ſwelling obſervable, and the ſkin was of its natural colour.

Remedies of various kinds, both internal and external, were of no benefit, and the patient was obliged to keep her bed, and unable to ſleep for pain.

But the powder of extract of *Blue Wolfſbane*, being adminiſtred, directly allayed the pain, brought on ſleep, and in three weeks perfectly cured the patient.

From the experiments or caſes related, it evidently follows, that extract of *Blue Wolfsbane* is an innocent, and very efficacious medicine.

Given in a ſmall doſe, it ſometimes performs, what the moſt powerful medicines, exhibited in a larger doſe, and for a long time, cannot effect.

The acrimony, which lodges about the joints, tendons, and bones, which irritates the nerves, and cauſes the moſt acute pains, is thereby diſſolved, put into motion, and carried off either by urine, ſtool, ſweat, or inſenſible perſpiration.

It ſoftens ſcirrhous tumors, *tophi*, and nodes, and ſometimes entirely diſcuſſes them.

It allays and removes the moſt exquiſite pains of the joints, and parts that are indurated.

It ſometimes cleanſes, and firmly cicatrizes ulcers, which yield to no other remedies.

In ſome caſes *Blue Wolfſbane* exceeds the *Hemlock* in virtue and efficacy, and ſometimes cures diſeaſes, in which the *Hemlock* does not agree, or has no virtue at all.

Yet however, *Blue Wolfſbane* is alſo ſometimes exhibited without any effect; and in that caſe the *Hemlock* often relieves and cures the diſeaſe.

And hence it ever holds true of *Hemlock*, that it is a highly powerful medicine in diſtempers that are the moſt difficult to be cured.

Since I publiſhed the Supplement concerning *Hemlock*, many new and fine experiments have been made by us with it.

True, inveterate, painful *ſchirri* were diſcuſſed by it; the worſt ſort of ulcers cured, which obſtinately reſiſt all other medicines. A ſchirrhus of a woman's breaſt, as big as a man's fiſt, being eaten away by a cancerous ulcer of

of the worſt kind, which continually ſpread itſelf in breadth and depth, was by the uſe of *Hemlock* turned to a gangrene, which ſpontaneouſly ſeparating dropt out of itſelf, and left a large pit, which by the continued internal uſe of *Hemlock*, and applying externally a fomentation of a decoction of the Bark, came ſoon to be filled up with a new and laudable fleſh, and at length to be ſo neatly cicatrized, that the breaſt entirely recovered its natural ſize and figure.

Cancers of the worſt ſort in the tongue and throat have been entirely cured, and the moſt obſtinate, rheumatic, and arthritic pains aſſuaged by the *Hemlock* alone.

Chronical vomitings, which yield to no other remedy, have been perfectly removed thereby.

The itch, and a malignant leproſy of the face, (after adminiſtring many medicines, and thoſe the moſt powerful) were cured by the *Hemlock*.

Swelled, painful, and rigid joints, were in many patients reſtored, by a fomentation of *Hemlock*, and by its internal uſe, to their natural and ſound ſtate.

Theſe caſes, beſides others highly worthy of notice, will be deſcribed by the very learned Dr. *Colin*.

Theſe and other experiments made with the *Hemlock*, *Thorn-apple*, *Henbane*, and *Blue Wolfsbane*, were not performed in private, or in a corner, but in a publick hoſpital, where ſeveral very ſkilful Phyſicians and Surgeons ſaw the patients from firſt to laſt.

But above all we congratulate ourſelves, that the illuſtrious Baron *Van Swieten*, (a moſt equitable judge of ſuch caſes) often reſorts to our hoſpital, and examines the patients, on whom ſuch experiments are made, and accurately obſerves the whole courſe both of the diſeaſe and cure; ſo that no doubt can remain about the truth of the fact, as he has thus with his own eyes ſeen ſeveral of the cures.

We therefore reckon ourſelves highly obliged to him, that he has vouchſafed to take this trouble; as his preſence never failed to be a new ſpur and incentive to us, ſtill to go on with, and complete farther experiments.

REMARKS.

REMARKS.

WHOEVER adminiſters to patients theſe remedies above deſcribed, let them always begin with the ſmalleſt doſe, and then gradually encreaſe it.

If the leaſt bad effect ſhould happen from the uſe of ſuch a remedy, it is directly to be laid aſide.

But if nothing unfavourable happens, the doſe is to be encreaſed with a ſlow and prudent hand, till the deſired effect is obſerved; and then there is no occaſion any further to encreaſe the doſe, as long as the ſame effect continues.

If any one has the practice and experience of any other remedy, which reſembles mine in efficacy, or is ſtill more efficacious and ſafe, I beg he would rather make uſe of that.

But if no ſuch remedy is extant, it is at every one's option to give, or forbear giving, ſome one of mine, and thus leave the patient to his fate.

No conſtraint is put on any one, only let each one look to it, what his conſcience may ſuggeſt, and what the love he owes to his neighbour may enjoin.

I have ſhewn in what manner theſe remedies may be ſafely exhibited to patients.

From the experiments, or caſes, it appears, in what diſtempers they may ſeem to be of ſervice.

This is fully ſufficient, and farther care and application will furniſh more.

The very learned *Max. Locher*, Phyſician to *St. Mark*'s Hoſpital, has already tried theſe my remedies on ſeveral patients, without ever obſerving any unlucky accident from them, but rather extraordinary effects; and as he has collected ſeveral experiments or caſes, he will not fail faithfully to deſcribe them.

The illuſtrious *Lebmacher* has ſeen the good effects of my

my powder of ſugar, and extract of *Blue Wolfsbane*, in an intermitting fever, and a moſt inveterate *Gonorrhœa*, after having for a long time uſed all other remedies to no purpoſe.

George Haſenohrl, a very ingenious Phyſician in the *Spaniſh* hoſpital, gave his mad patients extract of *Thorn-Apple*, which given to half a drachm, and even a whole drachm, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, never proved prejudicial, but was obſerved to produce great alterations for the better.

But whether they will prove conſtant, time alone will ſhew.

I have, however, laid out a field, which we are to labour and cultivate, in order to leſſen, alleviate, and cure the diſtempers, calamities, and racking tortures of patients.

I therefore, in the moſt courteous manner, beg of all good Phyſicians, that, with united efforts, they would pleaſe to concur with my endeavours, and promote a work, which, it ſhould ſeem, will prove ſo ſalutary to the diſorders of mankind.

And though the preſent age may perhaps, with a ſupercilious eye, view theſe our labours, let this on no account diſcourage us; hereafter will ariſe thoſe who will paſs a more equitable judgement, and return us the thanks we have a right to.

THE END.

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